

CAPSULE SUMMARY

~~CT-800~~ CT-753

Senior Officers' Quarters, NATB

14415 Dowell Road

Dowell, Calvert County

c1943

Private

The Senior Officers' Quarters was built between 1942 and 1943 as part of the Naval Amphibious Training Base (NATB), Solomons, Maryland. Activated in the summer of 1942, the NATB was one of several installations established during World War II to train soldiers for offensive amphibious maneuvers such as that executed in Normandy on D-Day (June 6, 1944). Although short-lived, the NATB had a profound impact on the surrounding community of Solomons, and redefined the character of the rural community of Dowell. The Senior Officers' Quarters is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style in Calvert County, and representative of the predominance of the Colonial Revival style in officer housing constructed by the military during the second quarter of the 20th century. Now one of the few remaining NATB buildings on the site, the Senior Officers' Quarters is a significant representative of the historic Navy presence in Calvert County.

Located in the small rural community of Dowell in southern Calvert County, the Senior Officers' Quarters is situated on a knoll overlooking Turkey Bar at the confluence of Back Creek and Mill Creek. The Senior Officers' Quarters is a two-story, wood-frame dwelling executed in the Colonial Revival style. Originally clad in lapped weatherboard, the building is now clad in vinyl siding. It has a solid American-bond brick foundation and a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A large exterior-end, shouldered brick chimney laid in five-course American bond with a corbeled cap is located at each gable end of the dwelling. The building has shallow projecting eaves, a vinyl-clad box cornice, and vinyl cornerboards. The facade, or northwest elevation, of the building is five bays in width and symmetrical with a central entry on the first floor. The entry is sheltered by a one-story, front-gable portico supported on two fluted aluminum columns. Associated with the house is a small, one-story wood-frame secondary dwelling contemporaneous to the quarters.

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Category		Ownership		Current Function		Resource Count	
						Contributing	Noncontributing
	district		public		landscape		
X	building(s)	X	private	X	recreation/culture	2	buildings
	structure		both		religion		sites
	site				social		structures
	object				transportation		objects
					work in progress	2	Total
					government		
					unknown		
					health care		
					industry		
					other:		
						Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory	
						17	

7. Description

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Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Located in the small rural community of Dowell in southern Calvert County, the Senior Officers' Quarters of the Naval Amphibious Training Base at 14415 Dowell Road is situated on a knoll overlooking Turkey Bar at the confluence of Back Creek and Mill Creek. Built between 1942 and 1943, the two-story, wood-frame dwelling is executed in the Colonial Revival style. It exhibits such characteristics as the symmetrical facade, exterior-end chimneys, and interior joinery. Associated with the house is a small, one-story, wood-frame secondary dwelling contemporaneous with the quarters.

SETTING. The Naval Amphibious Training Base is located in the rural community of Dowell at the southern end of Calvert County in the third election district. The base originally occupied the southernmost portion of a peninsula of land east of Solomons and formed by Back Creek on the west and Mill Creek and St. John Creek on the east. The original entry to the base, now the entry to the marina, is on Dowell Road and consists of two brick-masonry sentry posts flanking the road. (1) The Senior Officers' Quarters at the Naval Amphibious Training Base is situated at the southern end of the peninsula on a knoll overlooking Turkey Bar and accessed by Dowell Road, which passes west of the house. The property commands an excellent and open view of the confluence of Back Creek and Mill Creek. The immediate parcel on which the house is located slopes downward towards the waterline. The house is oriented southeast and is shaded from Dowell Road by dense vegetation. It is approached by a circular gravel drive. Regularly-spaced shrubs line the inside circle of the drive. Large and medium-sized mature trees, as well as smaller shrubs, are scattered around the house. Irregular foundation plantings are present. Paved sidewalks lead to the front portico entry and to the kitchen entry on the southwest elevation.

PRIMARY RESOURCE EXTERIOR. Completed by 1943, the Senior Officers' Quarters at the Naval Amphibious Training Base is a two-story wood-frame dwelling executed in the Colonial Revival style. Originally clad in lapped weatherboard, the building is now clad in vinyl siding. It has a solid American-bond brick foundation and a side-gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. A large exterior-end, shouldered brick chimney laid in five-course American bond with a corbeled cap is located at each gable end of the dwelling. The building has shallow projecting eaves, a vinyl-clad box cornice, and vinyl cornerboards. The facade, or northwest elevation, of the building is five bays in width and symmetrical with a central entry on the first floor. The entry door is wood and has six panels. The entry is sheltered by a one-story, front-gable portico supported on two fluted aluminum columns. The portico has a slightly arched roof line and vinyl-clad tympanum and cornice. A poured concrete ramp with metal rails leads to the portico. The entry is flanked on the first story by two evenly-spaced windows on each side. On the second story, all five bays are occupied by windows. All windows on this elevation are 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash and feature aluminum surrounds with a square profile. The windows on the first story are slightly taller than those of the second story, but all the windows are of equal width. Between the first and second bays, and again between the fourth and fifth bays are metal downspouts leading from the metal roof gutter system attached to the eaves.

The symmetrical northeast elevation of the dwelling is dominated by the massive, double-shouldered, brick, exterior-end chimney at its center. The form of the chimney suggests a deliberate attempt to emulate those of the 18th and early 19th century in Calvert County. The chimney is set back with a canted water table on the second story. The chimney is flanked by a single 6/6 double-hung wood-sash window on each side at the first and second stories. As on the facade, the first-story windows are taller than those of the second story. As the attic level, louvered vents flank the chimney stack. Extending from the southeast elevation of the dwelling is a one-story, enclosed porch. The northeast elevation of this porch consists of two full-height glass panels.

The waterfront, or southeast, elevation is symmetrical and five bays in width like the facade. A one-story enclosed porch with a half-hipped roof extends across the center three bays on the first story. The porch has square corner piers, an asphalt-shingle-clad roof, and a vinyl box cornice. A central single-light door opens onto the porch and is flanked by three full-height glass panels on either side. The porch obscures the original three bays of the southeast elevation. The central entry features a wood door with twelve lights over a single flat panel. Flanking the entry on both sides are paired French wood doors, each with eight lights over a single flat panel. Outside of the enclosed porch are the exterior bays of the southeast elevation, which are occupied by 8/8 double-

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hung, wood-sash windows. The second story of the southeast elevation has 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows like those of the facade and side elevations.

The southwest elevation of the dwelling is defined by the center chimney with a single shoulder above the second-story windows. On the second story, the center of the chimney features a segmental-arched opening with a 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash window. On the first story, the chimney is flanked by an 8/8 double-hung, wood-sash window to the south and a narrow entry into the kitchen on the north. The entry features a wood door with three lights over a single light above solid wood. A small 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash window is located north of the kitchen entry. On the second story the chimney is flanked by two 6/6 double-hung, wood-sash windows on either side like those elsewhere on the second story. The chimney is flanked by louvered vents on each side at the attic level. A below-grade concrete stair leads to the basement underneath the kitchen entry.

PRIMARY RESOURCE INTERIOR. The Senior Officers' Quarters at the Naval Amphibious Training Base has a central hall plan. On the first floor, the central stair hall features a single flight of stairs along the northeast wall. The stair hall is flanked by a single large parlor on the southwest side and two equal-sized rooms on the southeast accommodating the dining room and the kitchen. The second-floor plan is similar except that the central hall is flanked by two rooms on each side. The finishings are largely the same throughout the principal rooms of the house and are original. The floors are laid in hardwood strips, and the walls and ceilings are painted plaster. Door and window surrounds are wood with a molded profile featuring a shallow ogee and a projecting square-edged backband. Doors are solid wood with original brass knobs. There is a molded wood baseboard with a cavetto cap and a quarter-round shoe, but no crown molding. Painted metal coiled radiators are present throughout the house and are generally located underneath windows.

On the first floor, the central stair features a single straight flight of stairs with a curtail step. The wood balustrade is reminiscent of colonial models with its slender wood balusters, columnar newel posts exhibiting Tuscan details and entasis, newel drops, and scroll-carved stringer ends. The first-floor parlor features a central fireplace on the southwest wall with a herringbone brick hearth and Colonial Revival-style wood mantelpiece. The mantel is denticulated and has a pulvinated frieze and crosssetted architrave. The parlor has a wood chair rail with ogee molding.

SECONDARY RESOURCE. Northeast of the house is a contemporaneous one-story, wood-frame, secondary dwelling with a square footprint. The building has a parged foundation, is clad in a combination of lapped weatherboard and German siding, and has a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. It has wood cornerboards and overhanging eaves with exposed cut rafters and a weatherboard soffit. Windows are 6/6 wood-sash with wood-frame screens. Doors are wood with six lights over two horizontal flat panels. Window and door surrounds are unmitered and unmolded wood. The secondary dwelling appears to have two principal living rooms, a bathroom and a small closet, although the building was not available for an interior investigation at the time of the survey.

ENDNOTES

(1) For the purposes of this survey, only the Senior Officers' Quarters and immediately associated property were investigated at the request of the client. An older MHT form for the site, completed in 1986 by Camille Wells, lists 17 buildings and structures from the NATB extant on the property. Many of these buildings and structures have since been demolished. See Camille Wells, "U.S. Naval Amphibious Training Base," CT-800, Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form, Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD, September 30, 1986.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
1600-1699	agriculture	economics	health/medicine	performing arts	
1700-1799	archeology	education	industry	philosophy	
1800-1899	X architecture	engineering	invention	politics/government	
X 1900-1999	art	entertainment/	landscape architecture	religion	
2000-	commerce	recreation	law	science	
	communications	ethnic heritage	literature	social history	
	community planning	exploration/	maritime industry	transportation	
	conservation	settlement	X military	other:	

Specific dates 1942, 1945

Architect/Builder Unknown

Construction dates c1943

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

X not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE. The Senior Officers' Quarters at 14415 Dowell Road was built between 1942 and 1943 as part of the Naval Amphibious Training Base (NATB), Solomons, Maryland. Activated in the summer of 1942, the NATB was one of several installations established during World War II to train soldiers for offensive amphibious maneuvers such as that executed in Normandy on D-Day (June 6, 1944). Although short-lived, the NATB had a profound impact on the surrounding community of Solomons, and redefined the character of the rural community of Dowell. The Senior Officers' Quarters is an excellent example of the Colonial Revival style in Calvert County, and representative of the predominance of the Colonial Revival style in officer housing constructed by the military during the second quarter of the 20th century. Now one of the few remaining NATB buildings on the site, the Senior Officers' Quarters is a significant representative of the historical Navy presence in Calvert County.

HISTORY. The United States entered World War II following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. With the issuance of a formal declaration of war against Japan on December 8, 1941, the United States officially went from a defensive to an offensive role in the war and faced a potential war on two fronts, the Pacific and the Atlantic. Areas of particular political and strategic importance in the war included French Indochina (Vietnam) in the South Pacific, French North Africa (Morocco and Algeria), Latin America and The Panama Canal, and the Caribbean. (1) Recognizing the need for troops highly trained in amphibious operations, the Army-Navy Board, which would become the Joint Chiefs of Staff, had established two amphibious corps in August of 1941, one in the Pacific and one in the Atlantic. Following some organizational changes, the Atlantic corps were renamed the Amphibious Force, Atlantic Fleet (AFAF) under the command of Rear Admiral Roland M. Brainard in March 1942 and headquartered at Norfolk Naval Operating Base, Virginia. A month later, command was reassigned to Rear Admiral Henry K. Hewitt and the headquarters relocated to nearby Ocean View, Virginia.

Test amphibious maneuvers revealed serious deficiencies including a shortage of amphibious vessels and inadequate experience in landing operations. This prompted the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS) to prioritize the production of landing and beaching craft for the war effort. The American commitment to Operation TORCH on July 1942, an Allied invasion of French North Africa planned for November 8, 1942, meant that amphibious training had to begin immediately. The successful execution of amphibious landings were essential to the operation. Within the AFAF, landing training fell under the subcommand of Captain Robert R.M. Emmet, Commander Transports Atlantic, and under him, Captain William P.O. Clark, Commander Landing Craft Group AFAF, both headquartered at Norfolk. At the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, the Solomons and Cove Point areas were selected for amphibious training. The site was ideal because it provided protection of the Chesapeake Bay from German U-boats, had good beaches for maneuvers, and afforded anchorage for sizeable vessels. The selected site south of Dowell on the peninsula between Mill Creek and Back Creek was approved on June 11, 1942.

The Chief of Navy Operations issued the initial request for a declaration of taking on June 23, 1942, but it was not formally granted until November 20, 1942. Nevertheless, the Navy commenced with clearing and construction on the site, contracting the Byrne

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Organization for \$3.27 million for the construction of onshore facilities and the Diamond Construction Company for \$350,000. Some property owners were opposed to the government taking of their land and hampered the planning and construction process by refusing to grant access while they still had the right to do so. The local community of Solomons, as well, had mixed feelings about the Navy presence. Frank Henry, a local journalist, lamented in 1945 the "passing of one of the most attractive small estates in Southern Calvert county." (2) Henry was referring to a 55-acre tract of land adjacent to Turkey Bar that had been in the Hellen family since 1840. The tract included a large, two-and-a-half-story dwelling with a mansard roof thought to have been constructed in 1809. (3) Following the taking of the property, the Navy demolished the historic structure and erected the Colonial Revival-style Senior Officers' Quarters on the site. Henry indicated that "Solomons had never condoned the tearing down of the old house. They say it was plenty good for any commanding officer; and the new house they built for him doesn't compare with it."

The facilities were initially designed to accommodate 500 soldiers on 96.75 acres of land, but the number steadily increased throughout 1942 to 2,000 enlisted men (although it ultimately housed over five times that number). Construction was not to be fully completed until early in 1943. Nevertheless, the first trainees were billeted at Solomons Naval Amphibious Training Base on July 1942. These soldiers were to be trained for Operation TORCH and for Operation ROUNDUP, a shore-to-shore operation from England to France planned for early 1943. Other Naval Amphibious Training Bases established under Captain Clark include Fort Pierce and Panama City, Florida, Ocracoke, North Carolina, Galveston, Texas, and the largest at Little Creek, near Norfolk, Virginia, which accommodated 25,000 men in 1,400 buildings.

From its inception the Naval Amphibious Training Base (NATB) at Solomons was intended to be a short-lived installation specifically for training soldiers for Operations TORCH and ROUNDUP. For this reason, Rear Admiral Hewitt dictated that the facilities at the Naval Amphibious Training Base, Solomons, Maryland, be of cheap, quick construction with minimal "finishing touches." Officers would have separate but not individual quarters, only one mess would be provided, and administration and training facilities would be limited. A recreation building, an officers' mess, some classroom buildings and ball fields were struck from early plans for the installation in the interest of wartime conservation. Amenities provided at other installations, such as chapels, family housing, theatres, gyms, swimming pools and boat houses were not constructed at Solomons NATB. In addition, conditions were considered by some to be "beneath a mining town level." (4)

Naturally, however, this spartan aesthetic did not apply to the Senior Officer's Quarters, which photographic documentation indicates was completed by 1943. (5) The Colonial Revival-style building was spacious and of solid, permanent construction finished in plaster rather than the wall board so common in lesser construction during the period. Colonial Revival decorative details such as the substantial masonry chimneys, ornamental mantelpieces, solid wood doors with brass hardware and wood moldings were incorporated into the house. The dwelling originally had a one-story porch on the southeast elevation with awnings on the windows, shutters on the exterior, and a white picket fence in the yard. (6) The design of the dwelling was substantial and refined enough to convey the high status of the commanding officer at the installation. Furthermore, unlike other soldiers stationed at the base, the commanding officer would have brought his family with him, and the Senior Officers' Quarters were designed to be an appropriate setting for the family of a high-ranking officer and to parallel the upper-middle-class residences of the civilian community. For these reasons, the Colonial Revival style had been the predominant architectural style for officer family housing in the military since the early 20th century, and remained so through World War II.

The first commanding officer of the installation was Captain Louis P. Wenzell, who served as such through October 23, 1942. It is not clear whether or not Wenzell ever lived in the Senior Officers' Quarters, however, as the exact completion date of the building has not been determined. Wenzell was followed by Lieutenant Commander Chauncy Camp, the former base training officer, who served until July 8, 1943. Lieutenant Commander Russell S. Barrett served from July 8, 1943 until November 5, 1943, and was succeeded by Captain William R. Cooke. Cooke had the longest tenure in the Senior Officers' Quarters, serving as the base commander until its closure in April 1, 1945.

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Solomons NATB was officially closed April 1, 1945 due to site deficiencies such as isolation, poor water supply, inadequate sewage disposal, inadequate medical facilities, service facilities and barracks, lack of rail transportation, lack of proper docking facilities for larger amphibious vessels. During the period from July 1942 to February 6, 1945, when the base was deactivated, a total of 67,698 soldiers were trained at the base. At its peak in July 1944, the base housed approximately 10,150 men. (7)

On October 26, 1945, Solomons NATB site was reactivated as the Operational Development Center, Atlantic, for the testing of equipment. An additional 20.84 acres were acquired by the Navy for recreational facilities, bringing the total acreage of the site to 117.59, its largest. The center was deactivated in June 1947, and the site was leased by the Navy to the state of Maryland in October. Prison labor housed on the site was used to demolish 66 of the 119 extant buildings between October 1947 and July 1949. The property was used by the Department of Tidewater Fisheries as a maintenance and storage site for their Inspection and Control Division. In 1959 the property was sold at auction to an investment partnership and the Lord Calvert Yacht Club and Marina was established on the site. Since 1982 the property has been operated by the Gambrill family as the Calvert Marina. The Senior Officers' Quarters, now used as a clubhouse for the marina, is one of the few remaining NATB buildings on the site. Recent alterations to the house include the application of vinyl siding and the rebuilding of the rear porch.

ENDNOTES

- (1) Merle T. Cole, *Cradle of Invasion: A History of the U.S. Naval Amphibious Training Base, Solomons, Maryland, 1942-1945* (Solomons, MD: Calvert Marine Museum, 1984), 1-3. Unless otherwise indicated, historical information contained in this section comes from this source.
- (2) Frank Henry, "Solomons Swaps Peace for Prosperity," 1 June 1945. Article in the Solomons NATB vertical file at the Calvert Marine Museum in Solomons.
- (3) P-2219, Photograph in the collection of the Calvert Marine Museum, Solomons, Maryland.
- (4) Cole, 13.
- (5) Photographs in the collection of the Calvert Marine Museum, Solomons, Maryland.
- (6) R-0081, Photograph in the collection of the Calvert Marine Museum, Solomons, Maryland; and "U.S.N.A.T.B. Scrapbook," in the collection of the Calvert County Marine Museum, Solomons, Maryland.
- (7) "U.S. Naval Amphibious Training Base, Solomons, Maryland," Website of James D. Worth, on the World Wide Web at www.wilmon.com/usnatbsmd.html.

CHAIN OF TITLE

December 30, 1998

Land Records of Calvert County

Liber KPS 1147, Folio 580

Calvert Marina Limited Partnership to Calvert Marina, LLC

October 7, 1898

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Land Records of Calvert County
Liber ABE 290, Folio 395
Charles A. Gambrill Sons to Calvert Marina Limited Partnership

September 12, 1979

Land Records of Calvert County
Liber ABE 252, Folio 367
Calvert Harbor Limited Partnership et al to Dominic Palmisano & James Delligatti

August 31, 1959

Land Records of Calvert County
Liber JLB 27, Folio 292
General Services Administration to Jack Blank et al

November 20, 1942

Civil Court Records of Calvert County
No. 1634, United States of American vs. 110 Acres
William Buck et al to the United States of America
110 Acres

9. Major Bibliographical References

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See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1.0

Acreage of historical setting 96.75

Quadrangle name Solomons Island

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The Senior Officers' Quarters is located on the larger property at 14415 Dowell Road in Dowell, Calvert County, Maryland. The house, itself, bears the street address 15000 Dowell Road. It has historically been associated with Tax Map 44, Parcel 294 since its construction in 1942. The current deed to the property is found in the land records of Calvert County in the Calvert County Courthouse in Prince Frederick: Liber KPS 1147, Folio 580.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Carrie E. Albee, Architectural Historian

organization EHT Traceries, Inc.

date 11/19/2003

street and number 1121 5th Street NW

telephone (202) 393-1199

city or town Washington

state DC zip code 20001

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

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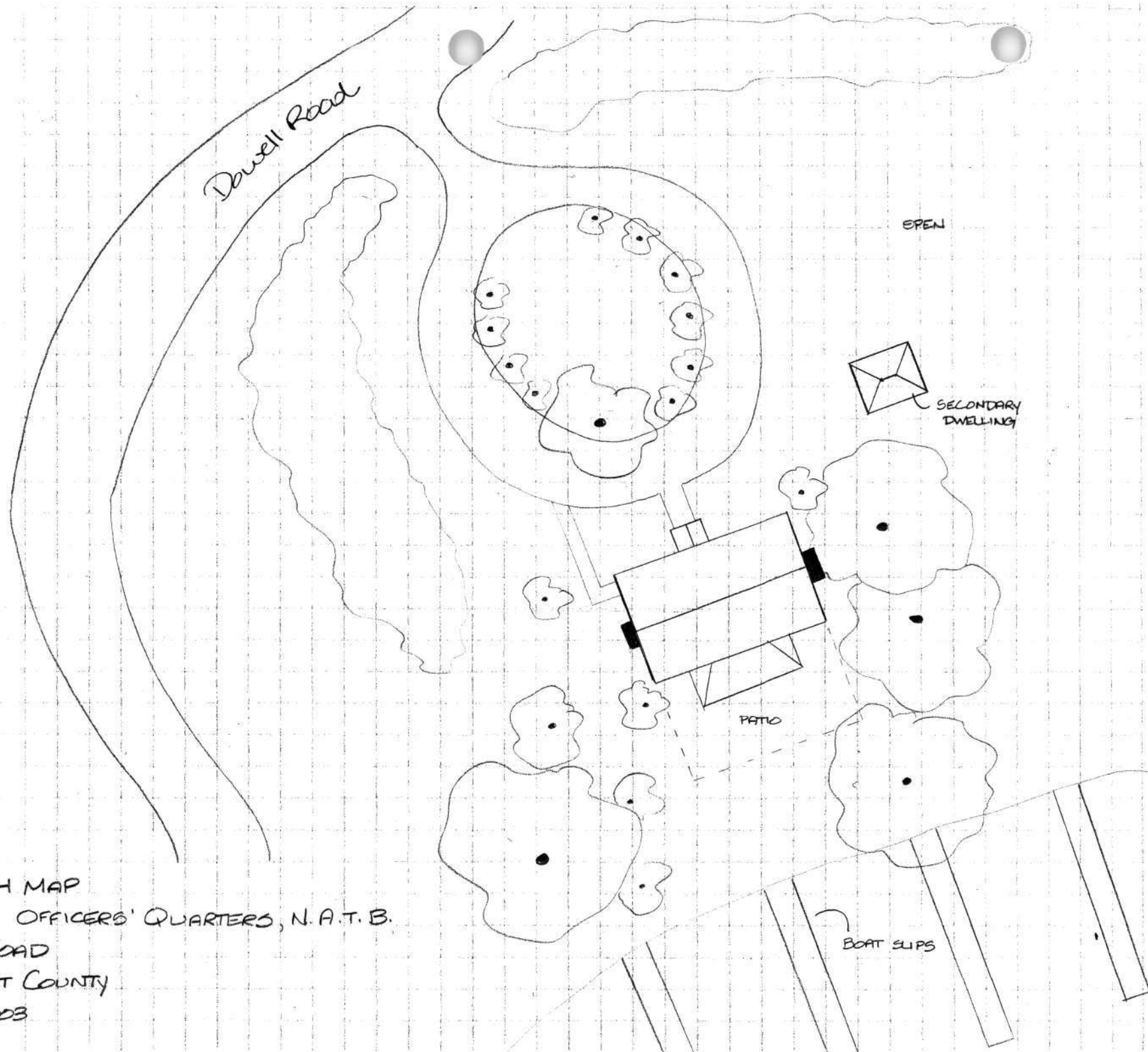
Cole, Merle T. Cradle of Invasion: A History of the U.S. Naval Amphibious Training Base, Solomons, Maryland, 1942-1945. Solomons, MD: Calvert Marine Museum, 1984).

Henry, Frank. "Solomons Swaps Peace for Prosperity." 1 June 1945.

Miscellaneous records. Calvert Marine Museum, Solomons, MD.

"U.S. Naval Amphibious Training Base, Solomons, Maryland." Website of James D. Worth on the World Wide Web at www.wilmon.com/usnatbsmd.html.

Wells, Camille. "U.S. Naval Amphibious Training Base," CT-800, Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form. Maryland Historical Trust, Crownsville, MD. September 30, 1986.



CT-753

RESOURCE SKETCH MAP

~~CT-600~~ SENIOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS, N.A.T.B.

14415 DOWELL ROAD

DOWELL, CALVERT COUNTY

NOVEMBER 19, 2003

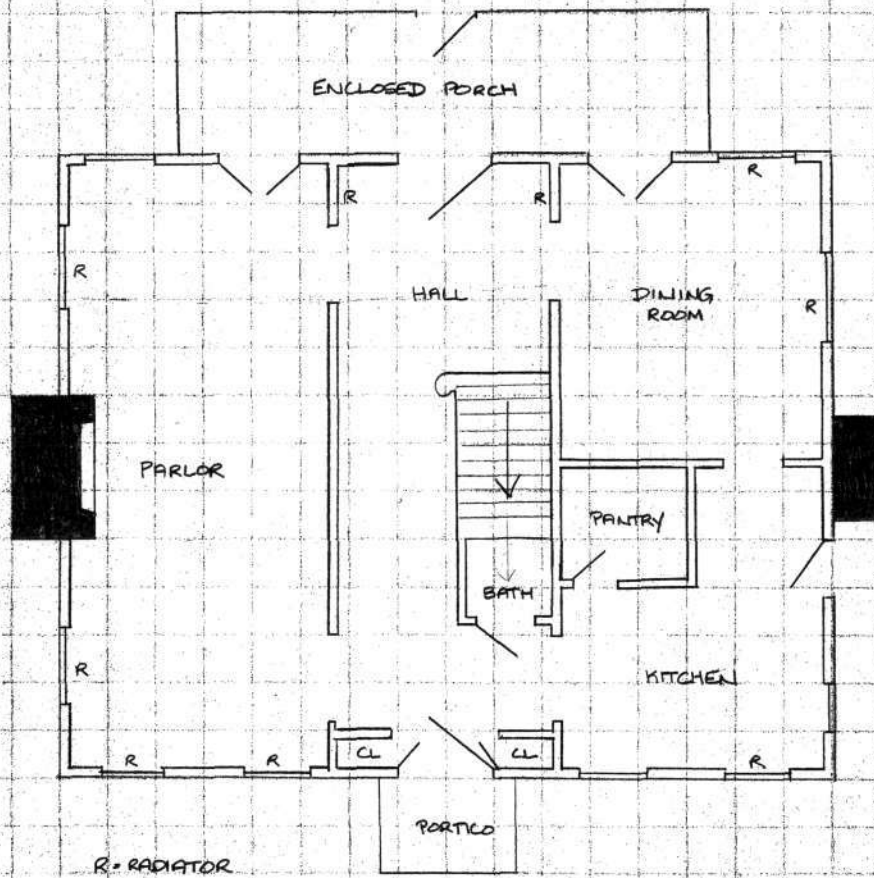
FIRST OR PLAN

ST-200 SENIOR OFFICERS' QUARTERS, N.A.T.B

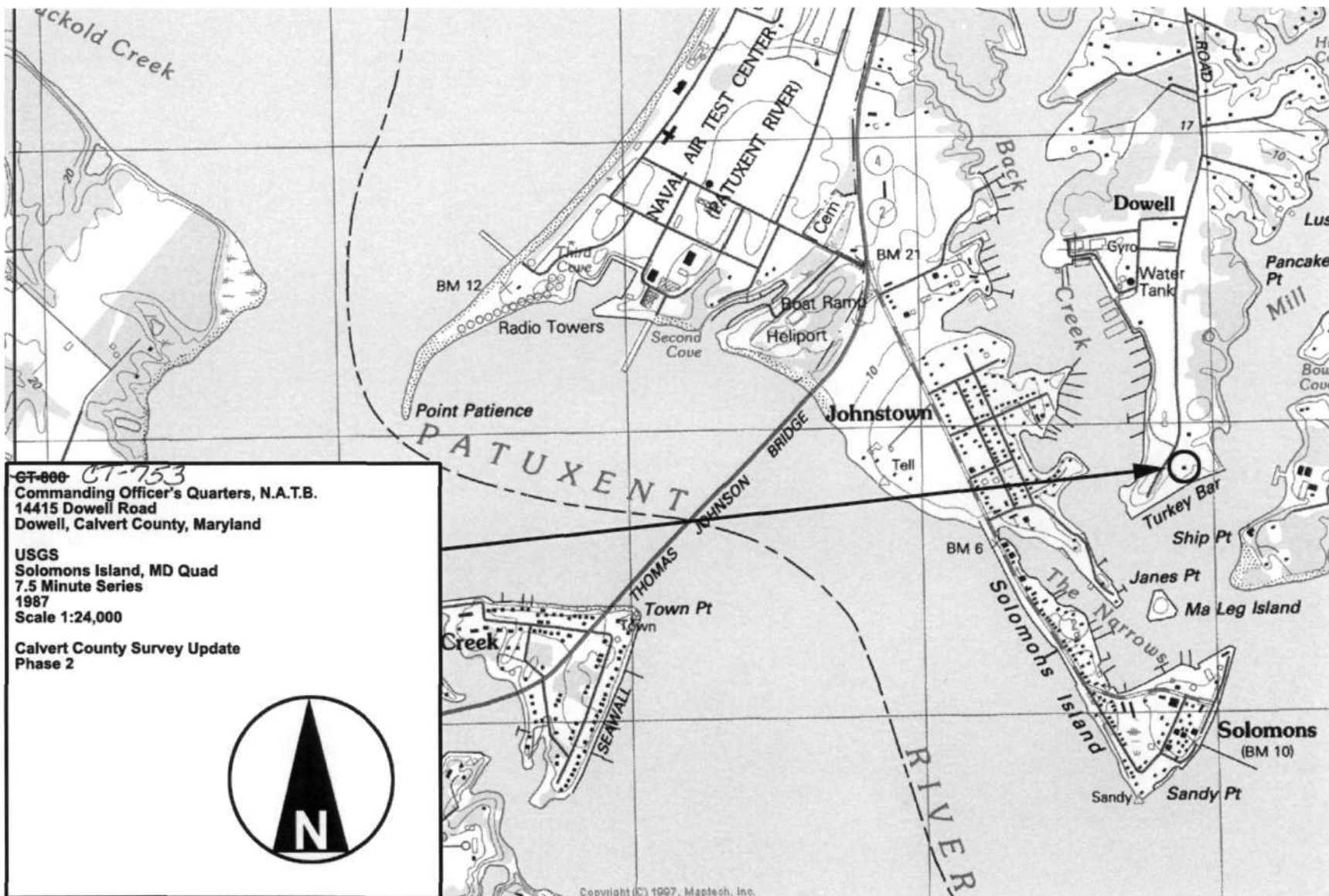
14415 DOWELL ROAD

DOWELL, CALVERT COUNTRY

NOVEMBER 19, 2003



GT-753





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Senior Officers' Quarters, Solomons NATB

14415 Dowell Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

November 2003

Maryland SHPO

Northwest Elevation

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Senior Officers' Quarters, Solomons NATB

14415 Dawell Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Tracerics

November 2003

Maryland SHPO

View Southwest



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Senior Officers' Quarters, Solomons NATB

14415 Dowell Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

November 2003

Maryland SHPO

View Northwest

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Senior Officers' Quarters, Solomons NATO

14415 Dowell Road

Calvert County, MD

FHT Tracerics

November 2003

MD SHPO

Southeast Elevation

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Senior Officers' Quarters, Solomon's NATB

14415 Downell Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

November 2003

MD SHPO

View Northeast

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Senior officers' Quarters, Solomons NATB

14415 Donnell Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

November 2003

MD SHPO

View: Southeast

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Senior Officers' Quarters, Solomons NATB

14415 Powell Road

Calvert County, MD

FHT Traceries

November 2003

MD SHPO

view North, Hall

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Senior Officers' Quarters, Solomons NATB

14415 Dowell Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

November 2003

MD SHPO

View Southeast, Parlor

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Senior Officers' Quarters, Solomons NATB

14415 Powell Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Tracerics

November 2003

MD SHPO

Second Floor South Chamber, View South

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Senior Officers' Quarters, Solomons NATB

14415 Powell Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

November 2003

MD SHPO

Secondary Dwellings View Southeast

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Senior Officers' Quarters, Solomons NATB

14415 Dowell Road

Calvert County, MD

EHT Traceries

November 2003

MD SHPO

Entrance, View South

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